### NEW YORK CITY.

WHITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Important Collision Case—Suit for \$60,000.

Before Judge Blatchford.

chibald M. Pentz vs. The Steamer Ariadne case, the hearing of which was commenced on Mon-day, was resumed yesterday morning. The cause of action was a collision in which the brig William Edwards was struck by the Ariadne and sunk. The brig was on her return from Havre, in France, to New York, and when within sight of the Barnegat light in December, 1865, the steamer collided with her about midnight, striking ber on the starboard quarter, from the effects of which she went down and never was seen thereafter. The libellant claims compensation for the loss of the brig and cargo, amounting to \$60,200, and besides this there are three or four other parties who claim compensation, among whom are the New York Mutual insurance Company and the Athantic Insurance Company. The court hus been occupied in hearing depositions in evidence sworn to by the officers and men on board of the brig at the time of the collision, and the case, the particulars of which have been already fully reported in the Herallo, is still at hearing.

Petitions Filed in Bankruptcy Yesterday. John F. Wilcox-Referred to Register Allen. John D. Broome-Referred to Register Dwight,

Both of New York city. John S. Merriam—Referred to Register Ketchum. Amos W. Suckett—Referred to Register Williams. S. M. Sackett—Referred to Register Fritch. Christian F. W. Gergeus—Referred to Registe

Dayton. Henry C. Hawkes—Referred to Register Allen.

SUPREME COURT - CHAMB'RS.

Young Burabam at the Old Man's Tricks-Denial of a Motion for an Injunction Against the Metropolitan Pelice. Before Judge Cardozo.

Frederick A. Burnham vs. Acton and Others, Comssioners of Metropolitan Police, John A. Kennedu. Superintendent and Others.—Plaintiff is a son of Zeno nham, and made application before the court this sorning for a perpetual injunction enjoining the defendants from stationing police officers in front of thedoor'of his place of business in West Sixteenth street. Burnham claims that he is doing a legitimate business in the furniture and plano trade, and that under orders from the defendants policemen are day and night kept in front of his establishment to warn persons against entering his store, the officers stating to such persons that his ousiness is what is commonly known as the "mock auction" idea.

Mr. Vanderpoel, on behalf of the defendants, stated that officers had been so stationed in proximity to the plaintiff's house on the request of the Mayor to the Police Commissioners, numerous complaints having been made against the establishment. Counsel also argued that the case was res adjudicata, citing several recent authorities and precedents in support of his position.

An interesting fact in connection with the case is that plaintiff also sues for damages, claiming that in consequence of the acts of the police authorities he has suffered damages in his business and reputation to the amount of \$75,000. This modest claim provoked a smile from the court as well as from all present not interested in Mr. Burnham.

The court denied the motion for injunction, and the case will be appealed to the next general term, to be held in June. lants from stationing police officers in front of

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART L

Action Against a Railroad Company-A Verdiet for the Plaintiff. Before Judge Daly.

John Dougherty, by his Guardian, vs. The Bleecker Breet and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—This se, which has been before the court several days, was brought to a conclusion yesterday morning, when a sealed verdict was announced. The plaintiff, a boy about nine years old, was assisting a man named Fox to remove a cart, the wheels of which were close on to the railroad track on Reade and Elm streets. While he was so engaged a rail-road car coming along the track ran into and fimashed the cart and severely injured the boy. The complaint averred that Fox had previously warned the driver not to proceed. The defence was a general denial of the negligence alleged. Verdlet for plaintiff, \$1,250.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Stafford Pavement-Action Against the Corporation.
Before Judge McCunn.

er Dolan vs. The Mayor, -The action in this case brought by a resident of the Seventh avenue against the Corporation, who have directed the Stafford pavement to be laid on certain portions of that locality, and an injunction is sought restraining the completion of the contract entered into for that pur-

bose.

The case was opened to day, and affidavits having been read on both sides an adjournment was applied for and granted to prepare further documents in the

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.

Alleged Negligence—Action for \$3,000.
Before Judge Robertson. eter O'Connor vs. Wm. A. Cummings.-This wa an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff through negligence of the defendant's servants, who were employed by of the defendant's servants, who were employed by him, as contractor with the Corporation, in making certain excavations in Canal street for paving purposes. On the 29th of November, 1867, the plainting was driving one of the Astor House coaches, and when passing the intersection at Hudson street came in contact with a pile of stones that overhung a hole, when the coach was upset and the plaintin thrown so the ground upon his head. One of the horses fell thou him, by which his arm was dislocated and was sincewise seriously injured. The complaint alleged that the accident was attributable to the negligence of the defendant, there being no signal light at the place to indicate danger or warn passengers, the time being evening, at seven o'clock. The defence was a general denial of every allegation and an averment that all proper care and precaution were used on the part of the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2,500.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel. Before Judge Russel.

In this court yesterday William J. Robinson pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, having been charged with forging an order, purporting to have been signed by C. Grimth. for the delivery of three kassonine brushes. The youthful forger was sent to the House of Refuge.

James A. Chapple, who was charged with empezaling \$90 from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., bleaded guilty to petty largeny. He was remanded for sentence.

pleased guilty to petty larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

Daniel McDonald, who was indicted for assaulting his wife by enting her on the head and arms, pleaded guilty to assault and battery with a dangerous weapon. The injured wife interceded in his behalf, stating that when not drunk he was a good husband. The City Judge suspended Judgment, remarking that the next time McDonald got drunk he would send him to the State Prison.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—INS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I—NOS. 1093, 1297, 943, 1191, 797, 1071, 1327, 533, 1341, 1343, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1361, 1363, 1366, 1367, 1371, 1377, 1379. Part 2—NOS. 856, 6, 1116, 1132, 1108, 1176, 1308, 812, 1224, 1230, 1236, 1252, 1264, 1300, 1316, 788%, 150, 1348, 1350, 1364, 802 PREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—NOS. 157, 170, 192. SUPPRIOR COURT—THAL TRIM.—Part I—NOS. 3801, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3977, 3929, 3933, 3741, 3395, 8417, 3903, 9905, 3977.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TRIM.—NOS. 1265, 1158, 1371, 1322, 1179, 1027, 1089, 1386, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1334, 1334, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1424, 1350, 1351, 1362.

THE CIFT ENTERPRISE SWINDLE.

The North American Prize Concert Fraud Before the Courts—"Verdant Green" as a Suiter—How the Thing is Done—"Sharps and Flats."

Ellis H. Elias vs. Ashel A. Kelly & Co.-This case came up on a motion yesterday before Judge Brady for an injunction perpetual against the defendant, whose name is appended to the tickets of "The North American Prize Concert," having or reputed to have an office at No. 808 Broadway, one of the gift enterprise concerns with which the city abounds. The whole matter as presented to the court develops one of the ingenious and masterly and yet common frauds which have been so often exposed in the columns of the Herato - swindle which in this couring of the HERALD—swince which in this case, while it may provoke a smile at the many thousand dupes who have been sold and the thousands who still eagerly map at the shining bait dangling before their deinded vistors, may at least for a time tend to warn others whose speculative propensities are not tempered with prudence and

plaintiff here alleges that in December last he pur-Plaintif here alleges that in December Less he pur-chased an interest in the business of the defendant and paid therefor the sum of \$8,000. But Keily, it was averred, wishing to run the machine for his own aggrandizement, quietly appropriated the money to his own use, whereupon the enraged Elias, upon whose shoulders no prophetic mantle appears to have falles in time, obtained an injunction against him restraining him from proceeding with the pupilt-

able occupation conducted under the name and title of "Kelly & Co."

This business of Kelly & Co. consisted of the issuance of bogus tickets representing valuable prizes which the dupes who invest in them are never to draw. Prior to the application for the temporary injunction the tickets for the bogus drawing were belog rapidly disposed of. Scores and scores of letters containing dollar bills, not twos or fives, but tens and twenties, came tumbling in, all claiming a share in the great undertaking. The fraud succeeded to a nicety, and would probably have satisfactorily progressed but that it was nipped just as it was bloseoming. Indeed, it was represented to the court by the eager plaintiff that the whole enterprise was a complete swindle. Judge Brady listened to the prayer of the complaint when the application for an injunction was first made, and appointed Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Clerk of the court, temporary receiver, who, acting in the interests of a deluded public, took possession of a large pile of letters at the Post Office, all directed to the firm. According to instructions Mr. Jarvis presented to the court a report, from which it appeared that he had received over 700 letters, written by different persons from all parts of the country, and a perusal of a few of them disclosed the fact that the so-called business of "Kelly & Co.," in which plaintiff had invested \$,000, was that of a gift enterprise—a swindle and a fraud—doing a flourishing business in the name of the "North American Prize Concert," Mr. Jarvis considered it his duty to put the court in possession of the facts in furtherance of the ends of justice. Numbers of the letters contained money and presented the most refreshing evidences of rural simplicity on the one hand, as well as the modus operandi of the swindlers on the other. The tickets were sold at \$1 each, and the following is the wording of the precious document scattered broadcast throughout the land:—

North American Prize Concert,
To be Drawn
At the Rink, Chicago, Ill.
This ticket entitles the holder to the prize drawn by its corrule ticket entitles the holder to the prize of responding number.

The prizes to be drawn consist of 1 gift in Greenbacks.

1 gift in Greenbacks.

1 gift in Greenbacks.

1 gift in Greenbacks.

Other gifts—Rosewood Pianos, Watches, &c. .8580,000

is gift in diseashach.

Office 168 Randolph street, Chicago, In.

As already stated, these tickets soid rapidly, for the prizes were tempting, while the manner in which the business was represented to be conducted was calculated to give satisfaction. The great and most successful trick on the cards of the "firm" was to publish a paper called \*Kelly's Weekly, price \$1 a number, expressly printed and sold for the purpose, and which the depes, in addition to the price of the lottery ticket, had to provide themselves with so as to be posted with respect to the result of the drawings, the list of prizes alleged to be drawn having a corresponding number on a ticket held by one of themselves. The bamboozied speculators, holding a lucky number and overjoyed at the prospect of sudden lortune, at once sent in their applications for one of other of the many prizes, consisting of gold watches valued at \$150, greenbacks, planos, melodeons, diamonds, &c. Letters poured in from all parts of the country returning the most sincere thanks to the firm and requesting the immediate despatch of his or her prizes. To the several polite though urgent applications the wily tricksters would invariably reply that the winner could not depart from the usual custom in such cases made and provided of forwarding Kelly & Co. six per cent of the value of the prize, say to cover expenses and other incidental matters. Then came in another food of epistics from the duped, some expressing dissatisfaction at this new demand, while others were silently content to pay a petty \$10 or \$20 bill in order to finally secure their prize. But no prize came. Weeks would flit away and not a few, made wise by experience, let the matter rest. Not so with many, however, who, persisting in their appeals to honesty and fair play, were at last rewarded with stock, fat shares in "The Sand River Petroleum Prize Company," the certificate of which was elaborately engrossed and embellished with a cut of a beautiful mining region, vividly depicting the land teeming with go

more readily explain the feelings of the disappointed:—

A dupe writing from Mount Carmel, Ill., on May 4, wants to know does Messrs, Kelly & Co. think that he has left all his wit and common sense in the East. Sure he has sent several dollars and got no pay back. The 150 shares of the Sand River Petroleum Prize Company, which he got as a prize, he could not sell for one dollar. Poor fellow! Another, writing from Merom on the same date, observes that he had received his ticket, No. 2,211,946, which had drawn a gold watch valued at \$150, and that by sending six per cent of that amount it would be forwarded immediately. Now, he would willingly send the \$9 for the prize mentioned if the first prize which he had won had come all right, but it hadn't. (His first prize, No. 142,723, valued at \$150, percentage \$750, which he sent by registered letter, was, he had been informed, a rosewood melodeon.) He had not received anything of the kind. Now, if Mr. Kelly would forward the first prize, as he had agreed, he would send the last percentage. Moreover, he did grist, which he sent by registered letter, was, he had been informed, a rosewood melodeon.) He had not received anything of she kind. Now, if Mr. Kelly would forward the first prize, as he had agreed, he would send the last percentage. Moreover, he did not think that Kelly himself or any other same person would be so injudicious as to forward money under similar circumstances. He would not exactly say that Kelly was a humbug, but he should have to think so if his prize was not sent. He hoped things would be made plain and satisfactory, but he would add that he did not understand the Sand River Petroleum Prize Company's certificate. He desired an explanation. A Mr. Webster, among the defrauded ones, also highted in his hopes of gold, planos and stock, writing from Monroeville, Allen county, Indiana, on May 6, Informs Mr. A. A. Kelly that he had received his circular stating that his ticket No. 302,621, in the North American Gift Concert, had drawn a gold watch valued at \$150 (all the watches have a uniform price), but that he did not understand why six per cent should be demanded, as such an understanding was never alluded to when he purchased the tickets. Nevertheless he enclosed percentage, also \$1 for Kelly's Weekly, making \$10. Mr. Webster particularly requested in a postscript that his prize be forwarded by the American Express Company. A postmaster named Ireland, writing from Annapolis, May 17, requests, for several partics, copies of the Weekly and a share in the drawing. He enclosed a money order for the amount and a postage stamp for answer. The above are only a few out of the thousands of letters which were disected to the defendants' firm. A young lady, dating her epistle, which, ornamented with a deep blue rim in token of affection, from St. James, Mo., May 4, says she was glad what had become of Kelly. Although she was delighted to learn from him that her ticket had won a gold watch valued at \$160 (the uniform price), she had not the money to send for the percentage. Now, Mit the watch were sent she

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PIRE MARSHAL.—It would seem that the

THE NEW PIRE MARSHAL.—It would seem that the announcement that a new Pire Marshal had been appointed was somewhat premature. The Police Commissioners have not eslected any one yet for the position, and it is said they have not so much as fixed upon any person to fill the office.

ATTEMPTED SCIEDE.—A German, named Frederick Sharis, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river at foot of Forty-seventh street, East river. He was rescuted by some citizens and taken to his residence in Forty-seventh street, near Second avenue. The cause that prompted the man in taking his life was not apprained.

THE SCHOONER CHALLENGE.—This vessel arrived in port on Tuceday, fourteen days from Fara, S. A., lader with nuts and hides. Her seat and elegant naire, suggestive rather of a race with speedy snohis than of the end of a voyage, caused the splicetion of quite a large throng about her betth in the East.

river, who seemed unable to speak in terms sufficiently commendatory of her attractive appearance.

Ascension Day.—To-day being Ascension Day ASCENSION DAY.—To-day being Ascension Day religious services, but not of an especial character, will be held in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches in the city. At St. Patrick's the masses usually celebrated on Sunday will be neld, while the lessons, &c., appointed for the day will be read in Trinity. At St. Ann's (Episcopa), in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, there will be services in the morning. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas', will preach. At this service Dr. Berge will preside at the organ and be assisted by a choir of twenty voices in the musical department.

BALTIMORE POLICE AUTHORITIES IN TOWN.—Mr. John T. Farlow, Chief of Police of Baltimore, and

John T. Farlow, Chief of Police of Baltimore, and Mr. James E. Carr, Treasurer of the Board of Police of that city, were in town yesterday. The object of of that city, were in town yesterday. The object of their visit was to examine certain of our station houses, in order to make such improvements in the Baltimore stations as they find necessary, taking the New York city model stations as a basis for their plans. In company with Superintendent Kennedy they visited the station houses of the Tenth, Seventh, Forty-fifth (Williamsburg), Forty-mith (Brooklyn) and Forty-third (Brooklyn) precincts. They expressed themselves as very much satisfied with their tour. As Baltimore has only four station houses to acommodate a force of 500 men, these gentlemen may find room for improvement in their department.

TRIALS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly trial meet-

TRIALS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly trial meeting yesterday, Commissioners Acton, Brennan and Manierre presiding. A large number of Police officers were tried for violation of police rules and regulations, and there were eight cases in which citizens were the complainants. There was no case of the slightest interest. Charges were made against officer Strenk, Brew and Mountjoy for having received money from various railroad companies, as commissions or compensation for procuring passengers for their lines at Castle Garden; and not giving account to the Police Board of the fact of their receiving money. An ex-police officer named McDonough testified that he had at various times received money from the companies' cashiers, in amounts of \$50 and \$50 at a time, which he had divided among the other officers.

THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.-The usual weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer calling attention to the fact that the fire hydrants are obstructed in the lower part of the city and the apparatus often delayed in getting to work owing to the number of tracks, carts and wagons left in front of the hydrants. The Chief Engineer says:—"In the lower part of Greenwich and Washington streets this practice is carried on to such an extent that it would be almost impossible for the apparatus to get to work until a fire had obtained considerable headway." The Committee on Apparatus reported that they had disposed of hand engine No. 26 for \$375.

4—11—44 in Trouble.—The purileus of the Sixth ward were in a great state of excitement vesterday.

ward were in a great state of excitement yesterday on account of the announcement in yesterday?s HERALD, in a telegram dated Cincinnati, May 19, to HERALD, in a telegram dated Cincinnati, May 19, to the effect that France, Smith & Co. were judicially enjoined from drawing any lottery in Kentucky. The defendants are the agents for the Shelbyville lottery. Owing 'to irregularities in their mode of transacting business, hence legal interference. They attempted to evade process by getting a negro to do the drawing, but in this they falled and are now in contempt. The Post Office authorities have seized cash, money orders and registered letters to the amount of \$1,500 belonging to the firm. The money will be returned to the senders. This state of facts, on becoming known to the patrons of the firm in this city, created a panic in the lottery policy market.

market. valuable private library took place at Henry D. Miner's salesroom, Cortlandt street. The bidding was not very spirited, as will be seen by the lerates at which many of the illustrated standards were sold. A complete collection of all the English were sold. A complete collection of all the English songs, illustrated by Cruikshank, in three volumes, was disposed of for \$1 60 per volume; six volumes of Sir Walter Scott's works, complete, at 65 cents per volume; twenty-eight volumes of Washington Irving's complete works, at \$1 20 per volume; Chambers' (Illustrated) Book of Days,"at \$3 50 per volume; Chambers' "English Literature" (Illustrated), at \$1 20 per volume; Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible" (Illustrated), London edition, at \$2 20 per volume; Black's "General Atlas of the World," English print, at \$4 25; "Comic History of England," with colored plates, by Leach, for \$4 25; Chambers' "Repository," six volumes, and Chambers' "Papers for the People," six volumes, and Chambers' "Repository," volumes, at \$1.20 per volume.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

named James Thornton, was arrested by officer Shalvey, of the Second precinct, on the charge of stealing a quantity of rope, valued at \$40, the com-plainant being Rufus Godfrey. A portion of the rope being found in the prisoner's possession, Jus-tice Hogan committed him to the Tombs for trial.

A LITERARY PILFERER.-William Smith, a colored man, twenty-two years of age, living at No. 56 Thompson street, was yesterday arrested by officer Gill, of the Second precinct, on the charge of having Gill, of the Second precinct, on the charge of having stolen forty-three volumes of books, valued at \$500, belonging to Mr. Frederick A. Lane, a lawyer doing business at No. 139 Broadway. A portion of the stolen books were found in the prisoner's possession, and in explanation he stated they had been given him to seil. This not being believed by Justice Hogan, Smith was committed to the Tombs for trial in default of \$1,000 bail.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR .- On Tuesday t a late hour, Mr. Alcide Saulter, living his house, and on ascending to learn the cause discovered a man leap to the roof of the discovered a man leap to the roof of the adjoining house and disappear through the scuttle. The alarm was given, when officer Mooney, of the Sixth precinct, came to the rescue and on making a search a man giving his name as James Shay was found secreted in the building, where he had taken refuge when surprised by Mr. Saulter. Shay had ripped up the tin on the roof of Mr. Saulter's house, with the view of gaining access thereto, doubtless for the purpose of stealing a large quantity of clothing and other goods then in the premises. The accused, who is thirty years of age and tives at No. 56 Mulberry street, was taken before Justice Hogan and committed to the Tombs for trial.

Violating Tite Quantity Law.—John M.

VIOLATING THE QUARANTINE LAW .- John M. Monroe, acting master of the brig Dirigo, recently from Matanzas, was brought before Justice Hogan from Matanzas, was brought before Justice Hogan yesterday afternoon for violating the Quarantine law, Mr. Charles J. Sprague, Deputy Health Officer as Quarantine, Staten Island, being the complainant. When the vessel arrived at Quarantine Mr. Sprague boarded her for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information, and was told by Captain Monroe that at the time he left Matanzas it was healthy and that he had no sickness aboard his vessel. It is charged that several of the captain's crew were sick before leaving for New York and that four of them died. The withholding of that fact from the Health Officer is a misdemeanor for which the magistrate held Captain Monroe to bail to answer.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF WEARING APPAREL PTC .-Johanna Sullivan, an Irish woman, nearly sixty years of age, living at No. 41 Elm street, was arrested by detective Riker, of the Sixth precinct, on the charge of stealing wearing apparel, jewelry, &c., charge of stealing wearing apparel, jeweiry, &c., worth \$132, from Arthur O'Neil, of No. 170 Chatham street. The daughter of accused (complainant's wife) dien about a week ago, and it is alleged that while O'Neil was making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the funeral the prisoner removed the property in question from the house. The accused confessed to taking the goods, but said they had been left to her by her deceased daughter. Mrs. Sullivan was held by Justice Hogan to await her trial.

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.—Before Judge Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, was yester-day developed a rather novel dodge in the swindling line. In the "Personals" in Tuesday's HERALD, information was solicited regarding the present whereabouts of one Edward Strong. This notice information was solicited regarding the present whereabouts of one Edware Strong. This notice came under the eyes of a man calling himself William Myers. He went to the place indicated, saw Mrs. Francis Kelly, the sister of the man of whom intelligence was sought, and of whom nothing has been heard for eleven years, told her that her brother was lying sick in Poughkeepsie at his (Myers') house, and advised that she go at once to Poughkeepsie to see him. The advice was promptly taken, and very shortly the two starked to take the half-past two o'clock afternoon Hudson River train. Passing by the Bible House, Myers informed her that he could buy tickets there at \$1.30 reduction on the rates charged at the office, and upon this information Mrs. Kelly gave him a \$5 bill with which to purchase the tickets. Myers went in at one door and simost immediately was seen making his exit out of another door and making very rapid strides in an opposite direction from the railroad depot. Regarding this as a suspictously strategic movement, Mrs. Kelly gave chase, and being swift of foot as well as determined of purpose, soon overtook the fugitive, grasped him firmly by the coat collar, demanded her money back, which was given her, and, not antished with this, and mamoved by the piteous pleading of Myers, hung on to him until officer Davis, of the Seventeenth precinct, came up, when she delivesed him over to his custody. Mrs. Kelly made her affidavit to the above faces and the magistrate committed the accused to answer in default of bail. He made no denial of his guilt, but refused response to the Judge's questioning antil he could obtain counsel. He is a small man, with light hair and gebie murgay forenoon.

An Alleged Venemable Bottel Triley—His Salvender of the second of the second of the second of the second of the examination, which was set down for next shared.

pearing and unusually intelligent man, fifty-eight years of age, known as Henry Johnson alias Henry J. White, has been bearding at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Mr. Johnson, who usually made himself very agreeable, visited New York almost every day and made himself generally acquainted with the proprietors of the Broadway hotels. During this time the made himself generally acquainted with the proprietors of the Broadway hotels. During this time the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan, opened negotiations with Mr. Taylor for the purchase of his hotel in Jersey City, and Johnson, wao, claiming to be a lawyer by profession, was employed to draw up the necessary papers, and transacting the business in such a satisfactory manner secured the entire confidence of his employers. In his visits to the St. Nicholas Hotel Johnson made the acquaintance of a very eminent gentleman boarding there, from whom he received frequent invitations to dine, which of course, he accepted. During Johnson's periodical visits to the St. Nicholas Hotel rooms were entered there and robbed of large amounts of valuable clothing and other articles, which could be conveniently carried away without fear of detection, and the dexterity of the thief or thieves baffled the skill of detective Golden, who was constantly on the alert. Johnson, alias White, owing to his highly respectable acquaintances, was not suspected until Tuesday, when detective Golden made a discovery which cast suspicion upon the venerable individual in question. Accordingly he determined to arrest him, and, after doing so, Johnson was searched, which resulted in finding in his possession a dozen skeleton and pass keys, one of which had been taken from the Metropolitan Hotel. Johnson made a lame and unsatisfactory explanation as to his possession of the keys, and was sent to the lockup. Detective Golden then proceeded to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and on examining the prisoner's room found in his carpet bag nearly seventy-five keys of almost of every description, but nothing else of especial value. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, when Mr. Sampel Porter, detective at the Metropolitan Hotel, appeared and made a complaint, charging him with the theft of a key worth twenty-five cents, belonging to the Messrs, Leland. Detective Golden also made an affidavit against the accused, in which h

# THE YOUNG MEN'S TAMMANY GENERAL COM-

Address by Richard O'Gorman on the Issue

of the Day.

A well attended meeting of this committe was held last evening in the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, to hear an address from Mr. Richard O'Gorman on the political issues of the day. It had been announced that the proceedings would be commenced at half-past seven o'clock, but it was considerably past that hour when Mr. O'Gorman made his appearance. As he entered the hall he was enthusiasti cally applauded. He was accompanied by Mr. Edward H. Anderson, President of the Association.

Mr. Anderson said the meeting had been called to more thoroughly organize the society and also to listen to the distinguished gentleman who had kindly come to address them. All the young men should b determined to work as democrats to elect the next President of the United States. (Cheers.) He declared that the committee were without funds, and ex

President of the United States. (Cheers.) He declared that the committee were without funds, and expressed a hope that before the end of the year this wou ld be the most useful political body in the city. There was good encouragement, but they must be united and loyal to that party of which they were a branch; and when the fall campaign came they would have the pleasant remembrance that they had fought their enemies like men. He hoped that victory would crown their efforts. The speaker then in complimentary terms introduced Mr. O'Gorman.

Mr. O'Gorman said he thanked them kindly for the opportunity their invitation had given him to address them. He was giad to tell young men ef the memories in which they had no part—of giving them the memory of men who had fallen on the wayside of life, and of speaking to them of the vital principles of conservatism which kept alive the soul of nations. He who spoke to the young should fear lest by idle, ignorant words he abused an opportunity which if well used would stimulate the grandest and noblest feelings. (Cheers) He would let no word fall from his lips except such as would guide their course. Events new and strange now followed in quick succession. A time had come for every man to think of his own safety and those who were dear to him. Hitherto whichever party won or lost made no difference; the necessaries of life were cheap, and though the demagogue might bluster and threaten there was peace all through the smiling land. (Cheers.) The question now was whether one party should have all power, to itself and establish an oligarchy. (Cheers.) Hain in the South fettered the course of the party aow in power; ruin to capital and labor; worse than all, ruin to political morality all through the land. (Cheers.) They were made at stake; it was the life of the republic that was in danger. (Cheers.) The present party appealed to their past conduct as a ground for continuing them in power. Look at New York. During the past year fifty thousand men were out of employment forced to a Cincinnal and other cities. In America some sources of industry had entirely ceased. That was the case in Maine, where shipbuilding was dead. For seven years the registry showed that there had been a decrease of two-thirds in the tonnage of ships and a loss of nearly fourteen millions. As to the carrying trade there was not a single steamboat running across the Atlantic was now done by British ships. Indeed, it would appear as if the Congress of the United States were more devoted to the serving of the interests of England than the interest of America. (Cheers.) For there was now such taxation on the people of this country that they were unable to cope with the shipbuilders and manufacturers of other nations. Mr. O'Gorman then quoted resolutions passed during the war to show that the war was not undertaken for conquest; and said that now, after the defeat of the Southern people, there was no doubt, as it appeared on the authority of General Grant, that they were anxious to return to ways of peace and commerce. The custom houses were opened in the South; the people had the business relations of life; Jefferson Davis, the head of the rebellion, was arrested and indicted; and, therefore, what business had Congress with reconstruction? If the Southern people had been let to themselves—the white man directing progress and supplying capital and the black man supplying labor—the ten States would be will as a rose. Yet they had the extraordinary paradox in the republic that these States were governed, not by law, but by military despotism—by a standing army of firty thousand men, which, as far as he was able to make out, cost one hundred million collars annually. And this taxation was paid by the poor man, and not by the rich man. He compared the Reconstruction adopted by Russia towards Poind and hyper poor man, and not by the rich man. He compared the Reconstruction adopted by the poor man, and not by the rich man. He compared the Reconstruction and their rich was paid by the poor man, and not by the rich man. He comp

NOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEARAN.

He made no denial of his guilt, but refused response to the Judge's questioning until he could obtain sounsel. He is a small man, with light hair and feeble muriache, and his expression forbidding and disister. The presumption is that this is an old dodge of his, and it is to be hoped that other parties who have been similarly swindled will be present at the examination, which was set down for next flat, urday forenoon.

AN ALLEGED VENERABLE HOTEL THEFT—HIS AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—HIS SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—HIS SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—HIS SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—HIS SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAUL OF SKELDTON AND OTHER REST.—LARGE HAU

marks by Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Clifton, Staten Island, who acted as presiding officer during the ceremonies, the children rose from their seats and joined their voices in an opening chant, "Hali our anniversary day." The annual report was then read. It announced that during the year iss children were supported by the Home; at present there are 127 children under its protection; 26 children have been received, 34 have left and one has died. The treasurer's report exhibited the financial condition of the society. The receipts amounted to \$13,800 92 and expenditures footed up \$13,530 28. The children were addressed by several New York and Staten Island clergymen who were present and took part in the exercises. The little ones, ranging in age from two and a half to thirteen or fourteen years of age, seemed to feel happy during the celebration of their anniversary. Some very pretty duets were well rendered by the children, and the dramatic display exhibited by a trio of youngsters was most interesting, and entertained the visitors who were present highly. The appearance of the children was creditable to those in charge of the institution.

### THE ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST SOCIETY. Colonel F. Boucher, President of the St. John the

Baptist Society, of this city, last evening delivered, in the French language, a lecture on "The history of the society since its foundation," at Masonic Hall. There was present a goodly assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, mostly French or of French extraction. In opening the lecture the Colonei said the society was founded on the 21st of May, 1850, by a small "hand full" of French Canadian laborers who had left their native land to enjoy the benefits of a thorough freedom in the United States. The princi-pal object of the society was to serve as a sort of bond of brotherhood by which all the French Cana-dians might be brought together as natives of a common country, though in a land not their own. It had been the aim of the founders of the society, and it was still the aim of its present members, to make of it an organization altogether national in its character. Its promoters had well understood that in the formation of the association they could not have a more noble end in view than that of inspiring all Frenchmen who came to this country with the utmost veneration for the republic and the propagation of democratic ideas. Silli the wisdom of its founders had carefully excluded from its councils everything that could be looked upon as simply political or sectional in a religious point of view—everything, in fact, that might lead to a condict of opinion or wound the most liberal or conservative mind. The society, therefore, made no appeal in its workings to mere passion or to the passing whims of the day, but appealed directly to the hearts of those who were ready to do good wherever good could be done without regard to any differences of social standing or political status among its members. Bound by ites of true brotherhood, the members of the society were ever ready to succor the needy; and wherever there was suffering, wherever a good work could be done, wherever a wanderer from the soil from which the members had all a common origin was found in want, there went the society, through its chartiable instrumentaities. And why this readiness to go to the aid of the needy this ever willing spirit to do good? Because every member had left behind him in his country the sweetest of souvenirs of all that bound a man to the home of his childhood. The exile ever had, in some recess of his heart, a deep love for the land of his birth. To be sure he may have suffered much in his country, but he loves her all the more for the sake of that suffering, and the happiness he enjoys afar from the home of his childhood only makes his heart yearn with more tenderness to the familiar scenes in which he, a child, was the principal figure. It was on the 9th of May, 1850, that the French Canadians of this city assembled together in the Hotel de Paris, at that time situated at the corner of Broadway and Anthony street, and there formed the design of organizing the society, which was fully organized twelve days afterwards. They had many difficulties to contend against in their efforts, and how successful to the government of the Union and a ventor to the government of the Union and a ventor for republican institutions had been crowned by coment of the Union and a veneration

# BROOKLYN CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Alleged Whiskey Frauds—Trial of Ex-Collector Callicott and Deputy Collector John S. Allen-Fifth Day's Proceedings.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict. The United States vs. T. C. Callicott and John S. Allen .- Yesterday was the fifth day of the proceedings in this case, which has excited so much interest throughout the community. The court room was crowded, as on the preceding day of the trial, the interest seeming to increase as the trial draws to an

The case for the prosecution will probably close some time to-morrow, when the opening speech for

The case for the prosecution will probably close some time to-morrow, when the opening speech for the defence will be made by Mr. De Witt, junior counsel for the accused.

TESTIMONY OF OLIVER F. BRIGGS—MORE ABOUT THE FRAUDULENT BONDS.

Oliver F. Briggs was the first witness called, examined by Mr. Jenks—I reside at Rouse's Point, N. Y.; am station agent on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad; went into Callicott's office on the list June as a special deputy and was afterwards appointed clerk; my first duties were to make inquiries with regard to sureties, to go to places of business of sureties mentioned in bonds and ascertain whether they were correct; used every exertion to ascertain their whereabouts; after obtaining this information made a written report as to every principal and surety on each and every bond; don't remember having made inquiries with regard to a Mr. Schaber; made a written memoranda of each case, which I have here; examined and reported upon every bond given me; I recollect two men named Christian Yutte and George Roab; I found Mr. Yutte, I think, at No. 110 Canal street, a clothing house; I asked him if he ever signed a bond for a principal named Ellis; he said the signature was a damned forgery ("foggrey," to use his own language), but said it was like his writing; called at Mr. Roab's place; is a butcher; he said his signature to the bond was also a forgery; he was reported as living at 203 Madison street; he said he had not lived there in fifteen years; can't tell the exact day I started upon these duties; it might have been the second week in June; the list was given to me about that time; it was eight or nine days before I got through; inquired after about thirty or forty names; after I got through these duties I was a clerk in the office and continued as such until November 18.

By Mr. Tracey—Is that your report on the Ellis bond (showing the bond); A. Yea, sir, they were in the office, (The bonds examined by witness were here named.) The Wm. Krohone bond, dated May 27, was h

who testified to having reported upon it on June 10.
Q. Did you find this Krohone bond to be fraudulent?

Counsel for defence objected.
Mr. Tracey inquired as to the responsibility of the sureties. The reply could not be heard.

Replamin F. Tracey, called and examined by Mr. Roughton—Have been District Attorney since October, 1866; on the subject of the removal of Mr. Robinson and the removal of Mr. Dayton I had a conversation with Mr. Callicott; on the 33d of April there had been seized 200 barrels of whisker that went from Wilson's warehouse; that was before the appointment of Mr. Callicott; i went to see Mr. Callicott so the 187 April there had been seized 200 barrels of whisker that went from Wilson's warehouse; that was before the appointment of Mr. Callicott; i went to see Mr. Callicott so the 187 April there had been removed and I came to get him restored; Callicott said, "Yes, I removed him;" I replied it am surprised at that; I supposed he had been removed by his predecessor," and asked him how he came to remove him, and also if he didn't know that he was the officer that gave the information about the removal of the two hundred barrels from Wilson's warehouse a few days before; he said he did not; I replied that I was under the impression that I had so told him; he went on to explain that he had told the officer to report to him, and that Robinson failed to do so; besides Mr. Robinson failed to do so; bes

informed that Dayton was transferred to the warehouse; he said that was temporarily until Mr. Hanley should take possession of the office; I said I was glad to hear that, as Dayton belonged to the ring, and I was apprehensive he might have been placed there to facilitate the removal of the balance of that whiskey; he said Dayton would be there but a day or two; I applied at the office for and received a bond known as the Hand bond; it was on the 4th of June, 1867; I applied for permission to examine Mr. Wilson's bonded accounts in the Collector's office for the purpose of ascertaining what spirits had been removed from there since the 27th of April; Mr. Callicott introduced me to Mr. De Vean and Mr. Tappan, bond clerks, and directed that I should be shown the papers; they showed me the papers and books and this bond; I examined them; I saw the inspection of Rue, General inspector; all the bonds and papers were just as they are now; the order of lading was removed; it was not attached to the papers; this bond was transmitted to me in July for the purpose of this prosecution, and then that lading order was attached; when I examined them in June there was not any certificate from Breede in pencil; Breede was Revenue Inspector at the time; I had heard of the existence of the bond in my office from Mr. Allen, and my object in examining it was to learn whether the sureties were good for anything; I had the bond in my hand and went carefully over both papers of "Form 33;" I know I didn't see the certificate of Breede; knew Breede at the time, his employment and handwriting; he resided in New York at this time, both in May, 1807, and in June, and was a Revenue Inspector.

Cross examined—Q. Do you remember the letter from the Tresaury Department announting We Road.

York at this time, both in May, 1867, and in June, and was a Revenue Inspector.

Cross examined—Q. Do you remember the letter from the Treasury Department appointing Mr. Breede, dated November 2, 1866, from Mr. Harlon, the Deputy Commissioner? A. Yes, sir; that is the letter. (Letter shown the witness on giving instructions with regard to the inspection of bonds and examination of false sureties.)

Q. You understood that he was acting under these instructions? A. I had never heard of that letter at the time; it was in May and June, 1867, that I heard of this appointment; I knew that he was appointed to examine in New York, but not in Brooklyn, at that time; I was not looking for a particular certificate of that kind, but I will not swear it was not there; I remember the Metropolitan Revenue Board; was associated with Mr. Keasby and Mr. Courtney there.

Q. Who, if anybody, preferred charges against Mr.

was associated with Mr. Keasby and Mr. Courtney there.
Q. Who, if anybody, preferred charges against Mr. Callicott, and at what time?
Objected to by Mr. Stoughton.
Q. Did it not strike you that in your capacity of District Attorney you would act vulgarly in appearing as a witness here? A. I cannot see in what manner it would strike vulgarly against my doing so; I preferred charges against Callicot to the Secretary of the Treasury and was directed to bring the attention of the Board to it before prosecuting the case; charges in the form of an affidavit were made before the Metropolitan Board by me, or I should say by the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time.
Mr. Jenks said he wished to show that the statements made at the time had a specialty, and that the

should say by the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time.

Mr. Jenks said he wished to show that the statements made at the time had a specialty, and that the existence of this certificate of Mr. Breede was sworn to under oath.

The court excluded this evidence.

Witness—I first saw the altered permit of the Hand bond dated May 24 in Mr. Dayton's hand; it was not the first I had heard of its existence; am not quite sure that Callicott said that Dayton's being at the warehouse was only temporary, and that Hanley would take his place; it was something to that effect; that is my understanding.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD P. EGAN.
Richard P. Egan, sworn, testified—Am deputy collector of the Third district; have been such since January last; have had occasion to examine papers received by Mr. Callicott and John S. Allen in that office.

District Attorney—I hand you twenty-two bonds; look at forms 33 on those bonds; look at Richard A. Butler's distiller's bond for \$18,000.

Witness book the bonds and said he believed the signatures. In one case to be that of the defendant Allen; only knew his handwriting from having the papers pass through his hands.

Mr. Tracey—Q. Can you tell how many distillers paid their special tax or license from the 3d of May to the 4th day of June? A. I think about eighteen or nimeteen; that is my recollection of it now.

Q. Do you know how many gave bonds for the purpose of transporting spirits? A. I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Witt—How long have you known Mr. Enright, and how often have you seen him write? A. I have known him since his infancy and have seen him write very frequently; my business is that of a clerk; was formerly a clerk in the Comptroller's office, New York; never studied the differences between handwritings; am not an expert; the names of the parties on these bonds do not bear any similitude to Mr. Enright's ordinary handwriting.

Mr. De Witt raised objection to the admission of

not bear any similitude to Mr. Enright's ordinary handwriting.

Mr. De Witt raised objection to the admission of this testimony of handwriting, on the ground that the witness was not an expert.

Judge Nelson said that is was not his intention to go into the question of his being an expert, but was satisfied with his statement as to his familiarity with the handwriting.

Witness—With the exception of the Sword bond I don't think that Mr. Calicott's name is written on any of these bonds.

Samuel S. Cortes, sworn—Testified that the names of Samuel S. Cortes on the bond of Richard A. Butler and form 33 were not written by him, and that the place of residence described in May, 1867, was his.

the place of residence described in May, 1867, was his.

TESTIMONY OF MERRICK D. LAWRENCE.

Merrick D. Lawrence sworn, testified—That the name purporting to be his on the bond of Matthew Smith was not his signature; there was no such person as "Morris Lawrence," the surety named on the bond as residing at 85 Adams street, to the best of his knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES DUBRY.

Edward A. Dubey sworn—Testified that the name attached to the bond of Patrick Crossen, purporting to be the signature of Charles Dubey, was a forgery; in May, 1867, resided at 191 Navy street; my father was not a cattle dealer, he was a furrier; he was not a property owner, and did not own the property described in the bond.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM SAVAGE.

William Savage, sworn—Testifiedthat the signature purporting to be that of Waiter Savage attached to the bond of James Keelan was not written by him; knew no Waiter Savage, mason and builder, residing in Washington avenue.

new no water savage, mason and ounder, resoning in Washington avenue.

Several other parties were called and testified to the fraudalency of the signatures given as securities to other bonds which were in evidence for the prosecution.

to other bonds which were in evidence for the prosecution.

Joseph E. Paine was then called, and testified that he resided at 42 South Oxford street; am occupied in the counting room of A. A. Low & Brothers; have been there for twelve years past; have made the subject of handwriting a study; know Richard C. Enright; am acquainted with his handwriting; had occasion to examine the bonds taken by him and filed in the Third Collection district, to the number of about fifteen or twenty; have spent about five or six months in the evenings in examing the characteristics of each letter in the filing of these bonds by R. C. Enright, as Notary Public; the signatures of Corwin and Cortes on the bond of Butler is in his handwriting; saw Enright write only upon the occasion of his trial in this court room, when I stood about four or five feet off from him; did not examine what he wrote; never stood close to him to see the product of that act; became acquainted with it through comparisons made from papers executed by him as Notary Public; never saw any writing of his other than that on the bonds—(Objection was taken to the witness as an expert)—witness gained his knowledge from study of the characteristics of writing.

Judge Nelson—I do not admit the witness as an expert; he may have sufficient acquaintance to give testimony; he is fairly competent, and nothing more.

Mr. De Witt—Do you know Enright's handwriting

more.
Mr. De Witt-Do you know Enright's handwriting

Mr. De Witt—Do you know Enright's handwriting from previous acquaintance or as an expert. Witness—As an expert.

Judge Nelson understood an expert to be one possessed of an art which enabled him to determine whether given handwriting was that of a person with whose handwriting he was acquainted.

Witness was then handed the bond Patrick Crossen, and his attention called to the signature of Alonzo Metty and Charles Dubey, both of which identified as having been written by Enright. The surities on the bond of Thomas C. Farrel, C. W. Hopke and others, were also identified, and the court adjourned at six o'clock until tweive o'clock to-day.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGEYCE.

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of a man was found loating in the river at the foot of Pacific street yes terday morning. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, had on a red shirt and black pants; the hair was dark and the body had the appearance of being in the water four or five days.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Two men rode up in front of the

BOLD ROBBERY.—Two men rode up in front of the dry goods store of Journeay & Burnham, 144 Atlantic street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and, alighting from their vehicle, stepped up to the window of the store and deliberately broke the window. After securing about \$100 worth of gloves and some other articles within their reach they were alarmed by the outcry raised by an old woman residing in the neighborhood who witnessed the act. The fellows took to their wagon and drove off. There were no arrests made.

Church Convention.—The convention of churches connected with the South Long Island Cleanic (Secondary 1999).